the calls of the day or the hour.

In the opening proceedings and the organization of the Legislative Sovereignty of South Carolina, as now representated in the Capital, we hall the indications of uranimity, honesty, fidelity, and devotion to the State, which should mark the demeaner of all officially charged with our destiny and fortunes at this juncture. Let the General Assembly go on in this way, firmly but not rashly, consulting principle, not impulse or party feeling, and deferring to the advice, wish, or setton of other States and Sovereignties, who, has, or

party feeling, and deferring to the advice, wish, or action of other States and Sovereignties, who share our position and duty, so far as may be done without a sacrifice of essential and vital honor.

They who have ignorantly or wantonly charged South Carolina with a vain desire for the place and post of leader in the great work of reconstruction and readjustment of Federal relations, or external relations, have erred as widely from the truth as those who derisdively proclaimed that she could and would undertake or dare no resistance of any kind to any aggressions or under any provocations. If the index of the dial-plate of Providence points to South Carolina as the leader elected by the natural course and issue of warms, she of Providence points to South Carolina as the leader selected by the natural course and issue of events, she cannot and will not shirk that position, be it one of honor, or only of inevitable danger. It is enough for

GEORGIA.

From The Saramana Republican. Not. 2.

Above all, in a crisis like this, big with the fate of the country for all time to come, it behaves us to act with circumspection, with deliberation, with calmness, with the greatest possible freedom from that excitement which stirs the blood and warps the judgment. The responsibilities are fearful, for the future is unknown. The occasion demands all the coolness and wisdom that we can bring to its solution. Under this conviction, we are constrained to regard any popular movement at the present moment as ill-advised and unfortunate.

We regard to the object of the meeting, were it simply designed to recommend to the Legi-lature of Georgia to call a Convention to settle the great question of dark and Interest in the present condition of affairs, according to the will of the polica a expressed at the polls, we can see no reasonable objection that could be urged against it, and there is no citizen within the limits of Georgia who would more cheerfully submit to ber will, let it be what it may, than ourselves.

The Legiclature has no right to act one his question, and country the State to will have been allowed the content of the content of the policy of the will be the content of the co

The Legislature has no right to not one his question and commit the State to any line of policy, for the were elected wholly without reference to the question and it is impossible for them to ascertain the will of their constituents through the agency of public meet-ings, which are as often opposed to the real public sentiment as they are indications of that sentiment. Nothing can be more fullacious, and especially at a time when the popular excitement is inimical to rational action. The ballot-box is the only uncertain atful test, and that should not be forestalled by

what shall be done? Well, in the first place, the times require that we should be perfectly cool, or a cool as we can be, and that we proceed in this business. with due deliberation, putting aside rashness and passion as far as possible, and that we take no step that i not marked and pointed out by a due regard to all the interests, the vast interests, of this section of the Con-federacy. The greatest danger, it strikes us, is that federacy. The greatest danger, it strikes us, is that men, under the strong excitement of the inoment, may not act either justly or wisely toward themselves, and toward their brethren around them. By all means, it is of the very highest importance, that, however much we feel exasperated against the North, we neither feel nor show any hatred and jealousies among curselves. Precipitate action now, or attempts at precipitate action, threaten to defeat the very end aimed at, to arouse our own selves arainst dowestic tynany and intol. our own selves against domestic tyranny and intol erance, to fire our own hearts with all manner of bir terness, and, instead of accomplishing a peaceable separation from the North, and the inauguration of a Southern Confederacy, to light the fires of civil and pathaps servile war around our own homes. Let men then be prudent and thoughtful—not rush and turbulent. And let the Legislature of Georgia call a convention of the sovereign people of the State, to determine for themselves what they shall do, and let the deliberate determination of Georgia control the action of each one of its citizens.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence.

Union is a very elever copartnership when the South can have equal rights and privileges, otherwise it is a curse, and secession becomes the glory and prosperity of the South.

Stop the flow of Southern wealth to the North, and Southern Confederacy, to light the fires of civil and

of the South.

Stop the flow of Southern wealth to the North, and keep it at home and enrich the South. Stop going North for health and cabbage seed—for pleasure and finery—when you can do better at home, and grow rich in patronizing your own soil. We are not dependent on the North for anything, if we turn to ourselves the patronizing the south of the southern the so nor do we need their assistance, sid, or protection in by one thing. A bounty on foreign bottoms to carry our cotton to Europe and bring back goods in ex-change, will give the Yankee maxim syasons that will end in giving the Northern manufacturing nabobs and shipowners an abolishing fever even forever unto death. Peaceable secession will be the salvation and glorification of the South. Union and submission, without protection for our property and without equal rights, will be ruin and destruction to the South. Let us be prepared to have our rights in the Union if we can, or out of it anyhow.

ALABAMA.

ALABAMA.

From The Mobile Tribuse.

The Governor of Mississippi made a speech last week. In speaking of the probable election of Lincoln, he told the people what he would do as the Chief Magistrate of the State. He said, "that the same wire which conveyed the electric flash that brought the intelligence of Lincoln's election, the next instant should carry back his proclamation convening the Levishture of Mississippi, and he warned them the Legislature of Mississipli, and he wa now, if there were sny members persent, to be pre-pared to set out for the capitol of the State the next The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel (Donglas) represe

Governor Moore as taking the following position in his late speech at Watt's Hall:

"He was open for Dismion if Lincoln was elected—he believed Alabama was now prepared for resistance, and it was far better to fight for our rights than to submit to Black Republican degradation.

KENTUCKY.

From The Lowerille Journal.

Mr. Lincoln is on all sides at the mercy of his opponents sheltered in the forms of the Constitution. His powerless for the evil apprehended at his hands. He could not infract the Constitution if he would. We must protect the Union as well as the Constitution, and, while wielding the checks of the one is is and, while wielding the checks of the one in its own defense, we must wield the might of the other for its own preservation. We must not only counteract Re-publication but quell Disantonism; we must cart Yencey and Rhett at the same time that we check Lincoln and Seward, or as much sooner as the carh may be necessary. It is not enough to guard the Con-

may be necessary. It is not enough to guard the Constitution against infraction; we must with equal vigilance guard the Union against disruption. The Union and the Constitution must be preserved. The maintenance of both intact is now the high task of American patriots.

The times are full of danger. To guide the ship of State safely through the perils that surround it, requires wisdom, prudence, firmness, courage, patriotism, and the soundest statesmanship. Whether those who are to control our destiny are equal to the dreadful emergency is the question which deeply concerns every American citizen, and on the solution of which depends the hopes of the people of the whole country. The Union can only be maintained on the basis of the The Union can only be maintained on the basis of the Constitution. Not one man in any one of the thirty three States in the Confederacy desires a dissolution of the Union: not one will consent to a breaking up of the Confederacy if the Constitution be upbeld and in guaranties respected: not one asks more than an assurance that the rights of the States and of the citizen shall be conceded, and protection given thereto; and we solomnly believe that, in view of recent events, nothing short of this will satisfy the South and save the Union.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

From The St. Louis Benocrat. Nov. 8.

The true remedy for the excitement which prevails in a portion of the country will be found in Mr. Lineoln's own utterances and declarations. Throughout the campaign just closed, he has been portrayed by most of the newspapers and stamp speakers of the Anti-Republican factions as an Abolitionist; a fanatic of the John Brown type, the short to one idea, who of the John Brown type; the shive to one idea, vin order to carry that out to its legitimate res would override laws, constitutions, and compromises would override laws, constitutions, and compromises of every kind, nor shrink, if necessary, from overturning the whole fabric of society, like another Robespierre. Never was a public man so outrageously misrepresented. The picture of his character, drawn by his enemies, is true to no one lineament. All who know him bear witness that he has the calm wisdom, and retrigition withal characteristic of product. know him bear witness that he has the calm wisdom, and patriotism withal, characteristic of practical statesmen, and that his convictions, though deep rooted, are entirely free from functicism. With regard to Slavery, his views are identical with those common to the first and greatest generation of our statesmen; identical with those professed, and, in later days, generally acted upon, by Clay, Beaton, and Weoster, and in no essential particular different from the doctrines professed both by the Whig and Democratic parties, until the Calhoun heresy arone.

From Tac St. Louis Republicas, Nor. 5.

From The St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1. needle has been elected President of the United Mr. Lincoln has been elected President of the United States according to all the forms of the Constitution—that, on his induction into office on the 4th of March next, he should be recognized by all good stizens as the President of the Republic—and that there is no justification in anything that has yet taken place, for threats of secession from the Union by any one or more threats of secession from the Union by any one or more States, or for any demonstration of an intent to break up the Government. Now that the election is over, and that men are able to realize the folly of which they have been guilty, we assert if the South is made to have been guilty, we assert if the South is made to suffer at all by any act of Mr. Lincoin, or of the party

to which he belongs, it is her own fault. Let Mr. Lincoln go into the Presidential office. Let him show his band. Let him say whother, under the solemn ob-ligation which he must take in front of the Capitol, on the 4th of March, to support the Constitution and see that the laws are faithfully executed, he will pledge himself to carry out the Fugitive Slave law, and to respect, the rights of all sections of the Union alike, and respect, the rights of an exclusion of the Omon arke, and
if he refuses to do it, or should select such a Cabinet as
would justify the belief that he does not fixed to do
it, it will then be time enough to adopt measures looking to a dissolution of the Union. Again we say, let
there be pence between the North and South, until Liucoin is guilty of some act of oppression justifying revolution, and, in that event, there will be but one voice heard in vindication of the rights of the South.

SECESSION BEFORE ELECTION.

We have copious editorials and speeches from South ern presses and men, setting forth what they would do in the event of Lincoln's election; but as they were renounced before the result, we omit them altogether. ABOLITIONIST WHIPIED AND SENT OFF .- The

Montgomers (Ala.) Mail of Oct. 31, says:

"A man by the name of Seawell, a John Brown emissary, was taken up by the citizens of Line Creek, in this County, a day or two since for tampering with slaves. A neering of the citizens was held, and after a strict examination, the proof was overwhelming against him, and he was severely whipped and ordered matters, and was endeavoring to incite the slaves to a servile insurrection, &c., telling them that they would all be free after the election; that Lincoln would be all be free after the election; that Lincoln would be elected, &c. This villain Seawell is about fifty years

of age, and of notoriously bad character."

EXCITEMENT AT FAIRFAX (VA.) COURT-HOUSE e learn from a friend that on Wednesday, at Pairfax ourt-House, a man named Gartrel, who had voted for Lincoln, was seized by a party while he was coming out of the Court-House, and carried a short distance from the village, where he was blacked completely with printer's ink, mounted on his horse, and started would wish to be in. {Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 9.

From The Nashrille Banner.

A prominent and Lighly respectable gentleman of this city has handed us the following extract from a private letter just received from Alabama, dated Oct. 31, 1869:

"Gen. L. P. Walker, John T. Morgan, and many other 'fire-esting' leaders have taken the ground, in the last few days, that you may be will be deed to continue in office under Lincoln SHALL BE HUNG?"

An extract from another letter received by the same gentleman from South Alabama, dated Oct. 29, save: The Breckinridgers have declared openly for DISSOLU-TION in the last few days."

TAXATION FOR DISUNION RESISTED IN ALARAMA. Last Winter the Alabama Legislature passed a bill au-thorizing a tax of \$200,000 to be raised to defray the extense of arming the State, and giving the Governor power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, with power to determine the course which the State should take in the event of the Lincoln election. The tax-gatherers of Alabama are now collecting this tax from the poor and rich allke in that State; and a portion of the citizens of Madison County, Ala., have assembled together and solemnly resolved to resist its collection. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as freemen, abhor the Military Law passed by our Legislature, and now, in this public manner, denowner the law as unconstitutional, and subversive of our liberties as free-

ren.

Remired. That we will resist this military taz by all lawfu
secons, let it be attempted to be enforced in any manner of

shore, set if we accompanie to all citizens and freemen of discovery that we recommend to all citizens and freemen of the State of Alabama to do as we have done—take a bold and le-gal stand against the enforcement of the military law. . Resolved. That when our State requires our property and lives in detense of what we may consider her honor and the safety of her citizens and their property, we will freely give both; but we are not willing to surremet up our property, liberty, and lives to an unconstitutional and intolerant act of our Legislature.

Judge Richard H. Field of Culpeper, Va., is the diest Superior Judge in the State, having been apcointed to his present place under the old system, me han 33 years ago, and he has held the office from that o the present time. At the first election of Judges by he people, in 1852, he was elected without opposition. n May last, at the second Judicial election, he was ontinued without opposition for another term of eight years. A few days since the Judge felt called upon to rebuke, through the medium of The Culpeper Observer the current threats of secession in the event of Lin-coln's success, for which he was of course duly assailed by The Richmond Enquirer. In response, we find the following eard in The Richmond Dispatch. Whether this filial, dignified, and patriotic protest shall excite the fighting propensities of O. Jennings W. & Co. time

will determine:

A Carn.—The renders of The Richmond Enquirer probably observed, in its issue of Thursday last, an article headed "Judge R. H. Field of Culpeper."

While the character of my father is too well established among those who know him to be affected by such an article, respect for public sentiment requires it to be noticed. Having read in The Enquirer an editorial advocating resistance and disunion upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, and believing the step to be premature and injudicious, Judge Fi.ld wished to counternet, as far as in his power, the influence of opinunteract, as far as in his power, the influence of opin comiteract, as far is in its power, the induced convictions leading to this result, and was thus induced to write his letter to The Observer. The letter sustained the policy of abiding the election of Mr. Lincoln only "so long as he supports the Constitution of the "Luited States and executes in good faith the "laws of the Union." Whatever may have been "United States and executes in good faith the "laws of the Union." Whatever may have been the form and tone of the letter, the purpose was an henest one, and one which better men than the pensioned editor of The Richmond Enquirer will approve and indorre. It is by no means a contemptible party who are in favor of secession only when our rights have in reality been assailed, and who are opposed to permitting the too matty action of heated partisans and the hellish plottings of unprincipled men to precipitate the Southern States into Disamon, with its attendant destruction of hife and property—with every horror of cervile and civil war. The charge that, in writing his letter, Junge Field was actuated by desire of more elevated position under the Lincoln Administration is a falsehood as slauderous as unitrae. Were Judge Field a young man, just entering with the ambition and energy of early manhood the theater of public life, the charge might be clausible; against a man who has almost reached the allotted age of three score years and ten, it is more absurd than unjust. W. G. Field.

Cuipeper C. H., Nov. 3, 1609. r C. H., Nov. 3, 1860.

THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON THE RE-SULT OF THE ELECTION.

The Hon. Charles Sumner lectured in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday evening, on the " Life, Character and Public Services of General Lafayette." After the ecture, the Concord Wide-Awakes, deeming this a liting time to call upon our distinguished Senator. formed, and with a dram corps, marched to the resisence of Ralph Waldo Emerson, esq., and, after heers had been given for the Hon. Charles Sumner, be appeared, and was addressed by the Hon. J. S. Keves in behalf of the Wide-Awakes, to which he reolied as follows: CAPTAIN AND WIDE-AWAKES: You take me entirely

Captain and Wide-Awakes: You take me entirely by surprise. I came here to-night to perform an agreeable service, not of a political character. I had not anticipated any such opportunity as this with which you now boron me, nor did I anticipate any such welcome. Let me thank you most sincerely for the kind and good words that have fallen from your captain. They are to me a reward for what little service I may have been able to render in the past. They will encourage me to what I hope to do in the future. I join with you in gladness at what has occurred, at the victory which we are now to celebrate. Victories are sonstimes won by the cartridge-box, sometimes by the ometimes won by the cartridge-box, sometimes by the aflot-box, but I doubt whether any victory won by he cartridge-box involves higher principles or more important results than that which has now been won

by the ballot-box.

A poet has said that the shot fired here was round the world, and I doubt not but this victory which we have achieved in our country will cause a revelation that will be heard throughout the civilized globe. Persons everywhere who are struggling for rights, who are vindicating liberal ideas, who are seeking human re vindicating liberal ideas, who are seeking human nprovement, will be encouraged when they hear of exterday. It will be good news to Garibaldi in Italy will be vesterday. It will be good news to Garibaldi in Italy; it will be good news to the French, who are now suffering under despotic power; and it will be, my friends, good news to all of us, for it tells a great change has necurred. Every four years we choose a new President, but it very rarely haspens that we choose a new Government. But yesterday we not only chose a new President but a new Government. A new order of things was inaugurated by the vote of yesterday, which will put our country under a new direction and lift it up to the platform of principles on which it was o ignally placed by the fathers.

Several things may be considered to be fairly established by the vote of yesterday, if we look at it in practical light. First, the American people have declared, according to the very words of Madison, that i

lished by the vote of yesterday, if we look at it in practical light. First, the American people have declared, according to the very words of Madison, that i is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man. They have declare that Slavery, if it exists anywhere, is sectional, and most derive all such life as it has from local laws, not from the Constitution; in other words, that Shavery is derive all such life as it has from local laws, not from the Constitution; in other words, that Shavery is reinquestion. The essential brutality of Slavery are in question. The essential brutality of Slavery showed itself lately in New-York, when Marshal Rynders personally assaulted a venerable citizen who appeared at his office on public business, cursing him with most blasphemous oaths. And it showed itself here in Boston, when the supporters of Mr. Appleton for wocks traduced the Republican candidate, uttering calumnies which were as basely false with re-

that all the outlying Territories of the Government, so enormous in extent, and destined to be inhabited by an in mense population, shall be consecrated to Freedom; that the soil shall never be pressed by the footstop of

the slave.
In the third place, they have declared that the old, In the third place, they have declared that the old, original policy of the fathers of the administration of the National Government shall be adopted, in opposition to the slave policy which has been especially pursued for the last twelve years, and more or less during the last forty years. They have declared that the slave trade, which it is now proposed to open with increased activity, shall be in reality suppressed, and that all the force of the Government shall be directed in that way. These things have been declared by that you solemnly and in a way from which there can be no appeal. Surely this is a great action for our country, and forms a landmark in its history.

and forms a landmark in its history.

It now remains that, baving obtained this great victory, we should know how to use it with moderation, with prudence, with wisdom. I believe that Abraham Lincoln [prolonged applause] has those elements of character that will enable him to carry us through this crisis. That he is product wise discret, and also crisis; that be is prodent, wise, discreet, and also brave. I believe that bravery is necessary in directing the affairs of Government, as much as prudence. I believe he is the man especially to see that we are not in any way checked, or set back by the menaces of disminon which sometimes come to us from the South, and are repeated in Massachusetts. To these menaces we deem it necessary to make no other reply than to pro-ceed with our work in the spirit of the Constitution, wi-ely, prudently, answering their threats with, "the Union shall be preserved," and made more precious by its consecration to human freedom. [Three cheers for

REJOICING IN BOSTON.

The Wide-Awakes of Boston had a jubilee gathering n Friday night, at which Senator Wilson, the Hou. Anson Burlingame and other noted Republicans made speeches. We quote a few paragraphs:

Senator Wilson said: Senator Wilson such Now, gentlemen, we have won power; we are to take possession of the Federal Government. I have the most undoubting confidence in the capacity, honor, integrity and devotion of Abraham Lincoln. [Applanse.] I trust, gentlemen, as we have won a vic-tory by the bold and fearless promulgation of our prin-ciples, that we are to have an Administration that shall the true to our principles. [Applause.] I trust that we are to have an Administration that shall rally around it all that is liberty-loving and patriotic in America. Threats are made that the Union is to be discoved, and we are told by the telegraph that a Massachusetts vessel in the harbor of Charleston has hoisted the Palmetto flag. I say to the men of the South, who have been threat-

I say to the men of the South, who have are calling ening the dissolution of the Union, who are calling conventions, who are mounting blue blockades. Go on, to have and cries of "Good." We if you dare! [Cheers and cries of "Good."] We intend to stand by the Constitution and by the Union, at any and every hazard, come what may floud applanse]: and I say to those men of the South, who are threatening to pull down the columns of the Union, that if they expect any aid in the Free States among the cowardly men who have shrunk before their threats, they will be utterly disappointed. However these men may sympathize with, they cannot aid them, for they are powerless in the Free States. (Applanse.) I was told last Winter, on the floor of the Senate, by Jefferson Davis, that Gen. Cushing had said, if the Jenerson Davis, that Gen. Cusning had said, if the contest came, we Rejuthicuss were to be "throatled in our tracks." I should like to see them try it on, pentlemen. [Great cheering.] Let them try it on in Washington, or anywhere they choose! [Renewed cheering.] We seek no conflict; we know we are right, and we mean to stand by our principles. We have a victory by nor-laining them, and by heirs faith. have a victory by proclaiming them, and by being faithful to them. We mean to stand by the Constitution of our country, doing justice to all sections of our common country, and we mean to stand by the Union our fathers made to promote the cause of liberty. [Apunde to promote the cause of liberty. [Ap We have won, after many years of struggle planes.) We have won, after many years of struggle, a brilliant victory. We have proclaimed our principles; we have been true to those principles; and now that we have attained to power, let us see to it that we carry out what we have proposed when out of power. [Applause.] Let us show to the country and the world that these principles were in our bearts, that we were honest in their promulgation, and will stand by them in victory as we have stood by them in defeat. [Applause.] Let us see to it that the work not yet accomplished is accomplished. We want to carry every Congressional District in the Free States. [Applause.] We have not the Senate: we shall not have the next flome. Let us, then, gather up our forces, strengthen ourselves by wise and judicious action, by idelity to our principles; and let us see to it that we organize and carry every Congressional District in the Free States for the Congress succeeding the one now pending; and above all, gentlemen, let us see to it that Messachusetts is a unit in the Congress of the United States for the cause of human liberty in America. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Burlingame said:
Abraham Lincoln is elected, and what is to be done
about it? As has been said to-night, the telegraphic
wires flash to us what has been uptly described by
your President as the opening of a farce. A few men
in the South, or a few officers of the Federal Government, who were about to be dismissed, perhaps for
some unlandministration [laughter], the telegraph says, have tried to commend themselves to their resigning their places. A few men whom resigning their places. A few mean with the met in Congress, it seems, have mounted the stump in South Carolina, and are talking boldly for secession, and for secession now; but if you book at the reports carefully, you will see that, not with standing the resigning of one or two Government officeholders—although that is a memorable circumstance, though that is a memorable circumstance, to be sure laughter)—even the timid men who went down in the dust, with their lips on their shoe-strings, before these things were said, need not be afraid [applause]; for you will find underneath the dispatch wearing such an alarming complexion that business men of the South, some pecuniary disaster might happen to them ave telegraphed to the business men of the North hat there is no danger at all. [Applause and cries of

that there is no danger at all. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

But fiellow-citizens, if these men shall commit the folly they say they intend to commit, what will have led them to it? I will tell you. The white-livered and cream-faced cowards on the Rialios of the country who, speaking by their lips and through their organs, in our great cities, have stimulated these men, as far as they could, to do what they say they will do. They have taught them, by their servility, that they have but to threaten the people of this country and they will go down in the dust before them. So, if the wolf is to come—and he will be a very small wolf [laughter] if he comes at all—and if he is to bite auybody, he will be sure to hite first those craven spirits in the great be sure to hite first those craven spirits in the great City of New-York who, having principles and goods to sell, gave 40,000 majority for an infamous fusion and these men in Bosion, surrounding, I am sorry to say, old Faneuil Hall of Revolutionary memory, who like the men in New-York and in Brooklyn, wen sey, old Faneuil Hall of Revolutionary memory, who, the the men in New-York and in Brooklyn, went down on their knees in advance before the Slave Power. By a kind of poetic justice, they will be the first to feel the sharp teeth of this little welf; and I presume they will be the only people who will feel his teeth, if anybody shall ever feel them.

Their buciness may be for a little while deranged, and they will find that whatever disaster shall come to them will be the result of their own servitity. The watchers on the hills, the people dwelling in the North-West, the great agricultural men of the country.

North-West, the great agricultural men of the country, whose feet stand on their own acres, have no fear of anybody who threatens to break up this great Governof the people. [Applause, and cries of "That' They will go stendily forward, bearing on thei

froulists the bright faith of the fathers, seeking no war, desiring to see no hostile banners waving over the hand, desiring not the shedding of fraternal blood, but saying, if adhering to the sentiments of Washington, and Jefferson, and Clay, and Webster, and Jackson, and Silas Wright, shall bring on a conflict, with brave hearts, we welcome the condict for the Constitution and the Union. [Applanes.]

But there will be nothing of the kind. This good man Lincoln will take his sent, and will so administer the Government as virtually to soothe the fiery spirits who have been, I trust, misled by the servility of these Northern doughfaces. [Applanes.] He will let them know that, after all, we are brothers, and stand on terms of equality together. He will at once address himself to those beneficent measures which will relieve the tired labor of the people. He will adjust the tariff properly, he will forward that measure for the benefit properly; he will forward that measure for the benefit of the poor man, the Homestead bill; he will improve the rivers and harbors; he will build the Pacific Railond [loud applause]; and in the echoes of the hammer and the ax, in the music of the spindle and the loom, which will be heard everywhere, contentment happiness will sit down by the hearthstones of the people. [Loud applause.] Senator Sunka sent a letter, saying:

Senator Summa sent a letter, saying:

But even this victory, which opens a new epoch in
our national history, cannot make us forget the backsliders of Boston, through whose descrition of principles the delegation in Congress, pledged to Freedom,
has been weakened, and a blow has been struck at an
eminent Representative, which has fallen upon the
hearts of Republicans everywhere throughout the
country. It is to the honor of Mr. Burlingame that all
good Kepublicans feel wounded through him, and it is
also to his honor that he was made the mark of special

gard to him, as if they had been uttered with regard to Mr. Appleton. Such conduct must make us hate Shavery more, and must add to our mortification that it has prevailed among us. It belongs to the Republican party, now triumphant in the nation, inflexibly to sustain its principles, and also to sustain the men who are true to these principles. But in this duty, I doubt not, it will be guided by that temperate judgment which can set bounds even to a sacred animosity.

There is a momentous issue rising in portions of the country. The Constitution knows no North, no South, no East, no West; and it knows no parties. It provides ways to cleet a President; and when its forms have been faithfully observed, there can be no other course for good citizens than to recognize the will of the majority thus expressed. Such is the present case. Surely no one can say that the forms of the Constitu-tion have been violated in the election of Lincoln; but it is plain and palrable that they have been observed. We deplore the fatuity of the Northern mind in the result of this election, but a good cause can only be damaged by revolutionary action

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

From The Hamilton (Canada) Spectator.

What may be the effect of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency remains to be seen. We do not anticipate mything disastrous to the Union, yet we look for a grand revolution in the internal management of affairs. Mr. Lincoln is a man of mind, worth, and henor; and we mistake his character greatly if he does not imagurate a new and improved system in the administration of the country. It is plain enough to be seen that the Buchanan Administration has done more harm than any that preceded it. The Pierce dynasty was bad enough in all conscience, but not to he compared with its successor for corrupt misdeeds. We think it may be relied on that Mr. Lincoln will leave the White House with as much popularity as he will enter it in March next. But there is another view to take of this great triumph of right over wrong, and that is with regard to the course the South will pursue, now that a Republican President is elected.

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For mouths past, all sorts of threats have been hurled from the fire-caters, and nothing less than a complete break-up of the American Confedration would satisfy them if Lincoln were successful. The result is against them, and we presume they will succumb wheo they see there is nothing else for it. Why they should be embittered against Mr. Lincoln, we cannot understand, for he is certainly the most moderate of contributions in the first zenot about him, nor mer; there is nothing of the fiery zealot about him; nor is he the man to endanger; the stability of the Union by making organic changes such as would unsettle the existing state of things. He has a higher mission than Mr. Lincoln is President, and we venture to say there will be no dissolution of the American Union.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSSMENTS.-Now that the great political drama s played through, most of the leading actors in that national exhibition will retire awhile from their temporary prominence, and give the public leisure to think of things other than party squabbles. And as the publie will be amused, of course a brighter era approaches for the theaters; and once more the benches, too often but scantily filled of late, will be crowded, and once more the cheering chink of much cash will rejoice the hearts of those who have a right to smile when the treasury is full. The places of amusement will all enter upon the race with new spirit, and present their most attractive novelties. Every theater has some winning card in reserve, in the shape of a new play, or an actor of sterling merit, and soon the competition will be most lively.

Winter Garden.-Miss Cushman last week played Romeo several times to crowded houses, and appears this week in the same character. She will soon enact Hamlet. Mrs. Bowers, the Juliet of the company, has but excengthened the good opinion the town had formed of her powers, and has won new laurels by each re pented performance. We have had so much tragedy of late that the public will be glad to hear that the somber atmosphere is to be somewhat brightened at this house by the speedy advent of a comedy star of the first brilliancy. Mr. John S. Clarke, a young American actor of the most anquestionable genius, is soon to make his appearance here. As a truthful and original delineator of aproarious low comedy, and of eccentric comedy character, we know of but one American rival to Mr. Clarke. We need hardly add that this rival is Mr. Joseph Jefferson. The field is at present clear for Mr. Clarke, as there is no actor at present before the New-York public who undertakes the representation of the same line of characters, and should be not make a great success, the fault must rest with himself, and not to the overshadowing fame of any local favorite.

Laura Keene's Theater.-The comedy which has satisfied the audiences at this house for the past two weeks is to be still continued, and "Physic and Fancy" runs another week. Several new attractions are promised here, of such a nature that they cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting, and profitable to the management. Miss Polly Marshall, who appears in the farces every night, is rapidly becoming a favorite than ever.

Nillo's Garden,-"Othello" has been the attraction here the past week on the Forrest nights, and will be acted for three nights this week, the " Dead Heart" being given on the alternate evenings. " Macbeth" is in preparation here, and will be presented next week in very fine style, the cast being as follows:

Macheth. Mr. Forrest Malcolm. Mr. Harkins
Macdell. Mr. Conway Lady Macheth. Madams Ponisi
Bungao Mr. Fisher Ist Witch. Mrs. Conway

Wallack's Theater.—Playing with Fire enters on to sixth week to-night. Mr. Floyd, a young actor of fine ability, now plays the part of Pinchbeck, formerly acted by Mr. A. H. Davenport, who, after receiving a splendid benefit at the New Bowery Theater on Friday

night, has gone to New-Orleans.

Barnum's American Museum.—To-night, is to be acted here for the first time a new play, dramatized by Mr. G. L. Aiken from The Ledger story, Rose Elmer. The Siamese Twins have gone, and are succeeded by the Aztec children who appear for the first time here, day. Next Thursday a benefit is given to Mrs. J. J. Prior, to whose excellent acting is due no small share of the great success of the historical drama of "Joseph and his Brethren."

Old Bowery Theater. - Spalding & Rogers's Circus s doing a splendid business at this house. In the company are found a number of equestrians, gymnasts, and general performers of first-rate talent. The riding of Alies Kate Ormand is of the first order of equestrian excellence. Mile. Zanfretta is unsurpassed as a performer on the tight rope, and the Siegrist brothers. Dan. Castello, Master Charlie, and some others, are at the head of the profession. The whole performance is extremely entertaining, and is deservedly drawing crowded bouses.

Heoley & Campbell's Minstrels .- This excellent band continue to fill Niblo's Saloon, and to give a capital performance every night.

Dusseldorf Collection .- This gallery of paintings reseives frequent and valuable additions, and is at all times well worthy of a visit. Open night and day in

Dr. Abbor's Egyptian Collection .- This unique and valuable collection is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the incomparable lecturer, will deliver one of his Temperance addresses at Cooper Institute this evening. He has chosen to speak of " Social Responsibilities" on this occasion. During the evening the "Metropolitan Temperance Alliance" will, it is expected, be formed, with the view to secure to our city an efficient organization of a kind now much need ed. William E. Dodge, esq., will preside, and we advise all who want to get in to go early.

COMMON COUNCIL. - Both branches of the Common Council will meet this evening. The amount of business will be large as no meetings were held last week.

UNION WIDE AWAKES .- None of the companies o 'link-boys" throughout the country have shown great er activity, during the campaign, than the Union Wide Awakes of this city. Organized under the command of Capt. Hopper on the day following the nomination of Lincoln, they made their first public appearance at the Cooper Institute ratification-meeting. They have entertained companies from abroad, among which were the Invincibles of Philadelphia, and have made several

frayed by themselves, and they have work out two sets of uniforms for 175 men. On the 4th of March, the company will visit Washington with entirely new equipments. It is proposed to charter a steamer, thus securing, while in the Federal City, a place to board and sleep. Meetings for drill are held on Wednesday evenings, and those who desire to witness, in the most economical and comfortable manner, the inauguration of the first Republican President will do well to add their names to the roll.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY IN HOSPITAL.-On Saturday evening a good deal of excitement was created at the New-York Hospital, by one of the patients being taken suddenly sick, with symptoms similar to those in cases of poison. Dr. Harris, the Hospital surgeon, was sent for, and dis covered that his patient had purtaken of a quantity of Croton oil. The proper remedies were immediately resorted to, and although the patient was in a critical condition for a long time, science at length prevailed, and he is now considered out of danger. The investigation subsequently made revealed facts which render it probable that Capt. Isaac Gilley, of the schooner Sea Bird, the patient referred to, was the victim of a conspiracy entered into by three of his fellow patient to murder and rob him.

Captain Gilley was recently admitted to the Hospital suffering from intermittent fever, but was nearly restored to health. On being taken to the Hospital he had in his possession \$250 in gold, which he carried in a belt about his waist. A day or two since he was quietly counting over his money, when he became aware of the fact that three patients, in the same ward, were secretly watching him. These men are named H. W. Jenkins, Chas. Brown and John Keiger, and, it is supposed, that they conspired together to take the life of Captain Gilley, and then obtain his money.

The first attempt was doubtless made at dinner or Saturday. At that time Captain Gilley partook of a bowl of soup, but noticing a peculiar and disagreeable flavor, he ate but little of it. The remainder was left in the bowl, and Jenkins, doubtless fearing detection, overturned the bowl as if by accident, and the contents were spilled upon the floor. Immediately after dinner, Captain Gilley, feeling

quite strong, went down town, and deposited his money in one of the banks.

Returning again to the Hospital, he was seized with slight purging, but not sufficient to excite any alarm. At tea time be had a bowl of milk for his supper, as did also another patient named Mahoney. Capt. Gilley drank a quantity of his milk before he became aware of a strong, pungent, and burning flavor which it possessed. Mahoney discovered the same before drinking much of his milk. They both then summoned one of the ward nurses. Mrs. Reynolds, and entered complaints in regard to their milk. Mrs. Reynolds immediately tasted of it sparingly, and found that it burned her mouth. Dr. Harris was sent for, and on arriving in the ward he, too, tasted of the milk, and at once discovered that it was tinctured with eroton oil.

Capt. Gilley was again seized with purging, accorpanied by vomiting, and grew worse so rapidly that it was feared be could survive but a few hours. Mahoney was also taken sick in the same manner, but less vio lently, as he had not partaken of the soup at noon. The usual remedies in cases of poisoning were immediately applied, and the whole medical skill of the Hospital brought to bear upon the two cases. Capt. Gilley continued in a very dangerous condition throughout Saturday night, but last evening the poison in the systemhad so far yielded to the medical treatment that the patient was considered in a fair way of recovery. Mahoney was still unwell, but will doubtless be entirely restored in a day or two. Immediately on the fact being ascertained tha

croton oil had been introduced in the milk, Mr. Darragh, Superintendent of the Hospital, was sum moned to the ward. On learning the dangerous condition of the victims, he hastened to headquarters and informed Capt. Walling of the detective force of the case. Detectives Macdougal and Bennett were intredistely dispatched to the Hospital to see if they could obtain any clue to the perpetrators. After hearing o the suspicions entertained of Jenkins, Brown and Kei ger, they took them at once into custody, and carried hem to headquarters where they were locked up. They had been under arrest but a short time before Jenkins volunteered the statement that he, at the instigation of the other prisoners, had put the croton oil in the milk and also in the soup. He said it was not their intention to harm any one, but that they simply desired to give Capt. Gilley a thorough physicking, just for a joke.

If such was their intention, they must certainly have

taken a great deal of pains to secure the poison, for they could only obtain it about the Hospital by stealth, and that, too, from bottles distinctly labeled Croton oil, for external application." A linen coat belonging to Jenkins was subsequently found, a porion of which was saturated with a similar liquid. The other prisoners decline to talk in reference to the matter-Jenkins being the only one who ventures to assert that so serious an act could be perpetrated as a joke. The above statement of the case is derived from the Hospital attendants and the officers having the prisoners in charge. It is further stated that Jenkins, who has been in the Hospital for three months, has always been looked upon as a bad man. He recently applied for an appointment as nurse, but was denied upon the ground that he could not be trusted. An exfination of the prisoners will probably be had to-day before a magistrate. Whether the administration of the poison was intended as a joke or not, it has certainly been a serious matter to Captain Gilley, nearly costing him his life, as well as endangering the lives of

FOREIGN BRASS AND NATIVE CREDULITY-A RUS-MAN. CONFIDENCE MAN .- Notwithstanding the fact that the inhabitants of this great and clorious Republic. which is now threatened with so speedy a dissolution, have ever been considered the "cutest" race of hunans extant, instances are not wanting to show that we are also the most credulous. Not a scoundrel comes along with a well told lie, well stuck to, but some one is found willing not only to believe, but to put his trust in him. More particularly is this the case when the swindler appears in the person of a foreigner. The latest instance of foreign brass and native credulity came to light on Saturday last through the medium of the Toombs Police Court, Justice Kelly presiding. Mr. James B. Devoe, a hardware merchant, doing business at No. 1,280 Broadway, and who has lately had a varied experience with a native born burglarious scoun drel, makes a long affidavit setting forth that he had seen once again the victim of misplaced confidence. He says, in substance, that in the early part of the

Summer, a foreign gentleman, named Herman Baalon, called upon Mr. Devoe and desired to form a business connection with him. He had, he said, been recommended to visit Mr. Devoe by several distinguished New-Yorkers, who vouched for his integrity and busipess capacity. Mr. Baalon stated that he had the onor to represent a certain portion of the Russian Government in this country, and was designated the Controller of the Imperial Russian Revenue Fund in the United States, resident in the City of New-York." This office was represented as no sinecure, for, according to Mr. Baalon's statement, he always had from \$500,000 to \$700,000 on hand, with which to purchase Yankee Notions for the Russian Government. Among these notions were included merchandise, agricultural and mechanical implements, as well as hardware, of which latter commodity Mr. Devoe had a arge and complete assortment.

Mr. Baalon represented that, in consequence of his ot being "a native and to the manor born," he should be under the necessity of engaging a sub-agent, whose duty it would be to superintend the contemplated purchases, and conduct the business of the office it the ustomary Yankee style. This responsible sub-agency was tendered to Mr. Devoe, and that gentleman eagerly excursions to neighboring places, such as Jamaica, accepted it. A written agreement was then entered

Brooklyn, Paterson. Newark, Jersey City, Flushing, Newburgh. Their expenses have been entirely de-by which the former agreed to pay the latter for his services the sum of \$2,000 per annum, and the additional sum of \$1,000 for the fitting-up of an office and other incidental expenses, the salary to be paid quarterly in advance in current coin of the United States. This arrangement having been completed to the satisfaction of the high contracting parties, Mr. Devoe entered immediately upon his duties.

His first act for the benefit of the Russian Government was the drawing of three drafts, forming a total of \$1,000, in his own name, upon Mr. Baalon, and which were accepted and indorsed by that gentleman. Then, in the prosecution of his business, Mr. Devoe paid out these drafts for the amounts specified on their faces, and applied the proceeds as per contract with bis superior officer. In the due course of days, weeks, and months these drafts became due, and were presented to the Russian Controller-General for payment, but that representative of the Great Bear repudiated. The unfortunate holders of those valuable papers then fell back upon the sub-agent, and Mr. Devoe was forced to redeem \$728 worth of the paper which he had negotiated. Another draft for \$122 also became due, when Mr. Devoe, following the example of his illustrious chief, also repudiated and declined to disburse. Thereupon the holder of the draft sought consolation in a civil Court, and sued Mr. Devoe for the amount. The Coutroller-General also purchased, on credit, of Mr. Devoe, various articles of hardware, of the value of \$60, but it is uncertain whether the Russian Government or Simpson in the Bowery received them eventually.

For this outlay of money, wares, time, and services, Mr. Baalon executed to Mr. Devoe a paper purporting to be a draft on the Herkimer County Bank for \$1,200, of which the following is a copy:

No. 317, 512, L. B. C., Md.

Reg. L. 84, New-York, July 14, 1958.

L. R. Reserve Fund twelve hundred dellars. Cashier, A. G. Storey; Censor, Dr. Herman Bandon. 41,200.

HERMAN BAALON, Controller.

This draft was presented to Mr. Storey for payment, but that gentleman refused to honor it. Mr. Stores stated, however, that his name, as indorsed upon the draft, was genuine, having been placed there by his son, who was authorized so to do, but with the understanding that such druft was not to be paid. Returning to the Controller-General, Mr. Devoe stated his griev ances, when that gentleman coolly informed him that he had been humbugged throughout; that he (Mr. Bason) was in no way connected with the Russian Govrament, not even as Controller-General of the Imperial Russian Revenue Fund for the United States.

Upon this statement of the case, Justice Kelly issued warrant for the arrest of Mr. Baalon, and he was accordingly taken into custody and brought before the magistrate. On being examined upon the charge made against him, he stated that he lived at No. 92 Third avenue, and was a medical practitioner. He is 41 years of age. He emphatically denies the allegations made by Devce. He was committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

It is said that Baalon made overtures to General Nye, o induce him to undertake the legal business of the Russian Government in this city, and that the \$30,000 a year, offered as a compensation for his services, proved so great a temptation to the cautious general as o cause him to lose much time and incur some expense n proceening certain investigations in regard to the position held by Mr. Baalon. What the result of those investigations was, Mr. Nye has not had time since the election to state.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER, -The Street Commisioner's term of office expires to-day, and it is possible that a successor may be agreed upon at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen this evening. But it is hardly probable that Mr. Smith will be deposed, for, since the Prince of Wales's reception, the best of feeling has not existed between the Mayor and the Common Council. It is intimated that his Excellency would like to bestow this office on his brother Henry, but we doubt if he will attempt it. The general opinion of City Hall politicians is, that the appointment will go over to the New-Year, and perhaps to a later period.

A FARCE .- Every Sabbath brings to the Police Court, in the custody of an officer, Mr. Edward Falconer, the Park temperance preacher. Yesterday he was arrested and taken before Justice Kelly, who took the officer's complaint for a violation of the Corporation ordinance against street preaching. The Magistrate signified his intention of sending the papers to the Corporation Attorney and allowing that officer to prosecut be itinerant lecturer if he chooses. Either Falconer has the right to preach without a license on Sunday or he has not, and that question should have been decided long ago, for the man has been in custody scores of times. The farce of arresting him every Sunday and having a crowd of idlers and loafers following him through the streets, is one over which the curtain should speedily fall.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN STATERS, -About two weeks since Mary and Bridget Kinney, sisters, living at No. 246 East Eighteenth street, got into a fight, during which Bridget beat Mary in a most brutal manner. It was subsequently ascertained that Mary was so seriously injured as to render it necessary to remove her o Bellevue Hospital. Bridget was then taken into nstody, and, being arraigned before Justice Connolly, was locked up to await the result of her sister's inaries. On the 2d instant Mary died, and, without sotifying the Coroner or the police of the fact, the auhorities at the Hospital allowed the body to be taken away and buried. Yesterday the police and the Magisrate received their first intimation of the fatal result of the quarrel. Meantime, Bridget has been locked up at Jefferson Market, when she should have been either cleased or transferred to the Tombs many days since. The authorities of the Hospital appear to have been remiss in their duties, as the Coroners should have been immediately notified of the death of the woman under such circumstances, in order that an inquest might be seld. The matter will be investigated immediately be the police authorities.

SCICIDE BY DROWNING .- On Friday evening last, & German, apparently about 35 years of age, was seen to approach the edge of the ferry bridge at the foot of Grand street, E. R., and after looking at the water a few moments, deliberately plunge into the river. Efforts were at once made for his recovery, but without success. On the following day, the body was found floating in the water, and Coroner Schirmer yestorday held an inquest upon it. A verdict of "Saicide" was rendered.

FATAL CARALESSNESS,-On Friday evening last, a FATAL CARLESSNESS,—On Frital vectors 250, or young min named Eldon Ely, aged 22 years, living at No. 36. West Thirty-seventh street, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pixel. It appears that the descared was carriessly attempting to clean a louded pixel for the purpose of laying it sway, when one barrel went off, the charge lodging in the bresist of the unfortunate young man, resulting in almost instant death. Cornare Schirmer beld an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales and Suite, now on view at
GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the PRINCE now on exhibition-

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 BROADWAY.

The photograph of the PRINCE mow on exhibition—the last taken in America—was made by royal desire, at the Revere House, Boston, October 18, 1800. His Royal Highness not having time to eit while in New-York, communicated through the Hon. E. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, New-York, his willingness to sit for his photograph to Messes. Gurney & Son, if they would go to Boston. The undersigned immediately repaired thither, and the results of their visit are seen by the Pictures now at the Gallery, schanne legded by the Prince, as well as the hundreds of visitors who have seen them, to be the best picture of him extant. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party and their Autographs.

Copies now ready for sale of the Prince and entire Suite, of all stees, from the largest plates made to the coartes de visit for albume.

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huma.

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J. GURNEY & SON, Photographic Artists,
No. 107 Broaders

THE AZTEC CHILDREN, the greatest wonder of the world, the descendants of the Azter race of Central America, a most singular and extraordinary race, commence their exhibition at BARNON's MUNICA To-DAY, and the new domestic drama, "Rose Elmer," is performed at 3 and 75 p. m.

EDWARD H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of The Colvel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 sh. av. Office consultations on the more obscure discusses of the polytic viscers. Rupture, Piles, Varioccele, and Pistols, radically corrective the knife or ligature. Office hours from \$10.3, 1 to 3, and \$1 to 9 expanings.